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peaceful settlement of numerous boundary dissensions, of the respect paid to the will of the population by plebiscite, of the question of nationality, etc. The discussion of the great international rivers that flow through the territories of several nations is impossible without explaining the development of the rights of inland navigation.

Thus it could be pointed out how beneficial the work of the Danube Commission has been in regulating the course of the lower Danube. Many of the large cities of the world (*e. g.*, Bern, Bruxelles, Geneva, the Hague, etc.), contain important peace monuments or form the seat of institutions of international law. On the boundary between Argentine and Chile, on the highest point of the Andes, a statue of Christ was erected in memory of the peaceful settlement of a dangerous quarrel between the two neighboring countries.

The desirability of reading important documents of international law in the study of languages should be emphasized. In the writings of Marcus Aurelius we find the classical words: "Nations are to each other like the houses of a city." Would it not be possible to read in the Latin classes selections from Hugo Grotius' immortal work, and in the English classes the extremely instructive description of the restriction of armaments on the Canadian lakes from the documents of the American Senate? It is most important, however, that selected chapters of the extremely dramatic discussions at the Hague peace conferences, as well as classical orations of a pacifist nature, should be placed before the students. Fragments of the autobiographies of classical teachers of international law also belong in the German readers. Think of the strange life of John Jacob Moser, of the growth of Bluntschli, etc.—men who have played an important rôle politically and whose lives are connected with the history of the German people. The enthusiasm of the young generation must be aroused not only by the report of battles, but also by the study of important personalities such as Dunant, Suttner, Nobel, etc.

IV. The German League for a League of Nations also hopes that the department will take care that more lectures on international law will be introduced into the colleges.

INTERNATIONAL NOTES

HUNGARY AND THE ALLIES signed a treaty of peace at Versailles June 4, the day being formally observed as one of mourning throughout Hungary. Count Apponyi, the Liberal leader, termed the compact "a rag of iniquity." Signatories for Hungary were difficult to find, but Alfred D. Lazas and Auguste Benard finally served. Ambassador Wallace represented the United States. Hungary's attitude toward the States now independent,

but made up of peoples formerly associated with her in pre-war Austria-Hungary, has been so typically arrogant and Magyarish; she has reacted so decidedly toward monarchy as over against the dominant democratic drift of the times, that today she has few friends. One of the economic problems she faces may be inferred from the fact that the International Transport Workers, in session in Amsterdam, June 3, voted to refuse to furnish aid in any way, either by rail, water, post, or telegraph, to the Hungarian people, the same being punishment for the "White Terror" methods used against Hungarian workingmen by the government.

RUSSIAN PROPAGANDA IN THE NEAR EAST and in the territory where the Allies, under the terms of the Treaty with Turkey, must now solidify their political and military power, takes on the form disclosed in the following circular, posted generally throughout Thrace and Anatolia:

"Mussulmans of the world, victims of the capitalists, awake! Russia has abandoned the Czar's pernicious policy toward you and offers to help you overthrow English tyranny. She will allow you freedom of religion and self-government. The frontiers existing before the war will be respected, no Turkish territory will be given Armenia, the Dardanelles will remain yours, and Constantinople will be the capital of the Mussulman world. The Mussulmans in Russia will be given self-government. All we ask in exchange is that you fight the reckless capitalists who would exploit your country and make it a colony."

EUROPE HAS LONG HAD HER ECCLESIASTICAL "BLACKS." For a briefer, yet not short, time she has had her socialistic "Reds" and her monarchial "Whites." Is she now to have her "Greens"? On August 6 an International Peasants' Congress will be held at Cologne, at which representatives of the rural dwellers, especially the farmers of Germany, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Bulgaria, Roumania, and Norway, will gather to form a union, with headquarters at The Hague. Its purpose will be to fight socialism, with its roots as a propaganda in the cities of Europe and its main advocates in men who have emerged from the city proletariat and "intellectuals." The chief backing of this peasants' union now comes from Bavaria, and as far as it bears on the future unity of Germany, it also indicates that south Germany is resisting Prussian domination, with industrialism as its chief economic factor and creed.

POLAND'S DRIVE INTO RUSSIAN TERRITORY, with the aid of Ukrainian forces and nominally for the interests of that still unrecognized new State, as well as for alleged Polish interests, has sharply divided British and French opinion during the past month. Whatever the outcome may be, the incident has its important bearings upon the future authority of the League of Nations. What these are may be best inferred from the speech made by Lord Robert Cecil before the English Wesleyan Synod in mid-May, when, as reported in the *Manchester Guardian*, he said:

"The best thing that could be hoped for, he supposed,

would be the destruction of the Bolshevik Government; but what was to take its place—a military government holding power by the sword only, or anarchy? If, on the other hand, the Poles were defeated, what a disaster! He was not an enemy of the Poles, but he thought they had committed a colossal mistake. But he would view with profound regret a disaster to the Polish Government. What would be the position of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles who saw this new small nation crushed?

"He could not help asking why was not this war stopped. It might have been difficult for a government to have told the Poles they were not to fight, but why did not the League of Nations intervene? Was there no member of the League to say, 'Here is just the case for which the League was brought into existence'? Let the Poles and the Russians come before the League, and let them say what they were afraid of. If the Poles were afraid of invasion by the Russians, let them say so. If the Russians had a grievance against the Poles, let them say so."

EXCLUSION OF PREMIER NITTI FROM OFFICE did not last long, and he came back to power with a cabinet of younger and more modern-spirited men, and under less obligations to both the Clericals and the Socialists for his tenure. If the Jugo-Slavia dispute has not been settled, neither has it become more acute. D'Annunzio at Fiume still continues to be a thorn in the flesh; but his capacity for harm grows less as the local population loses trade by his contumacy and as he displays anew his eccentric egotism. His latest fad is "spiritism" and mysticism, a turn that sensualists quite often take after lives grossly materialistic, if "artistic." It is significant of the essential democracy of the Italian people today and their drift toward republicanism, assented to by the king, that the government should have presented to Parliament a bill stipulating that henceforth only the two houses of the national legislature may declare war, and that all treaties or international agreements must be communicated to both chambers. Moreover, if the bill becomes a law, all treaties of alliance, arbitration, peace, or commerce, and others involving expenditures or relating to the property of Italians abroad, must first be ratified by the two chambers. Here is distinct imitation of the American theory of legislative supervision and modification of compacts negotiated by the executive, but with the popular, lower house of the legislature included with the Senate. On June 9th the Nitti Ministry again fell.

THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE HOUSING PROBLEM being seen and also the common sense of one nation learning from another as to how to solve it, quite naturally an Inter-Allied Housing and Town Planning Congress opened June 3 in London. Delegates, several hundred in number, attended as representatives of the United States, France, Spain, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Finland, Denmark, Czecho-Slovakia, Italy, Japan, Poland, Chile, Roumania, Siam, Uruguay, and Jugo-Slavia. Scarcity and high cost of building materials, labor (in some countries), and borrowed capital are responsible for the failure, since the armistice, to make good the destruction wrought by the war or to alter for the better the ratio of construction and use.

IT IS REPORTED

That literacy in Japan is higher than in any State in the United States.

That trade between the United States and Germany is growing rapidly.

That during the World War 5,000 American soldiers married while abroad.

That Berlin plans to build at once 5,500 new residences to relieve the housing shortage.

That an international Labor Mission has left Berlin for Poland to study conditions there.

That the cost of food in Great Britain has risen 145 per cent above the pre-war level.

That Vienna journals have been cut down to eight pages daily because of the shortage of paper.

That the entire German air force has been disbanded, the army no longer possessing any military aeroplanes.

That the Swiss people voted to join the League of Nations by a vote of approximately 400,000 to 300,000.

That mail and passenger aerial service between England and Holland, three trips weekly, was begun May 17.

That a decree has been passed by the Soviet Government that Esperanto shall be taught in all the schools of Russia.

That one cause of the housing shortage in Great Britain is the death or disablement in the World War of 200,000 British carpenters.

That a Swiss chocolate syndicate has given twenty tons of chocolate for distribution through the Infant Welfare Centers in Vienna.

That Swedish Communist workmen have invited the children of 150 Bolshevik workers from Moscow to spend the summer in Sweden.

That Paris is suffering from the disappearance of silver money from circulation, and that the condition is rapidly becoming intolerable.

That a conference is to be held at Copenhagen in June, to which representatives of countries interested in Russia's foreign trade are to be invited.

That, Switzerland having voted to join the League of Nations, the place of meeting for the assembly next November will be Geneva, as originally agreed.

That over five thousand little Belgians with hearty appetites are fed daily by the Junior Red Cross of America at an average cost of fifty meals for a dollar.